

The Wheeling Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1895.

VOLUME XLIII--NUMBER 239.

GEN. BUSHNELL

Will be the Next Governor of the State of Ohio.

NOMINATED ON THE SIXTH BALLOT

After a Very Hard Fight With the Other Strong Men.

A VICTORY FOR THE FORAKER MEN

But McKinley Named for President and Foraker for Senator.

JOHN SHERMAN'S KEYNOTE SPEECH.

He Outlines the Republican Position in the Coming Campaign and Sounds the Slogan for 1896—Protection and Sound Money—His Ideas Incorporated in the Platform—A Speech That is a Platform in Itself. One of the Greatest Conventions Ever Held in the Country—Archer's Chances for the Treasurership, Belmont County Delegation.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, May 28.—No finer convention has ever met in any state than that which met to-day on the banks of the Muskingum. It is as big as a national convention and is made up of as good material. Senator Sherman is the central figure, and he never spoke with more earnestness than when he raised his voice once more for protection and an honest dollar. The response was an earnest of good faith on the part of the Republicans of Ohio.

The first ballot showed everybody weaker than his friends thought he would be. Hoyt led, which was a great surprise, as everybody expected Nash to lead, but he was twenty-four votes short of the estimates of his managers. Hoyt's boom began on West Virginia soil, at the time of our jubilee last November. His vote set the rosters crazy and commanded the very respect-ful attention of the convention.

If Bushnell were out of the way the figuring would be easier. Being in it and not in it, Bushnell was a sort of disturber of nice calculations. His friends made confident predictions of his nomination and the result showed that they did not reckon without their host. The result is eminently satisfactory and everybody is confident that the next governor of Ohio was named to-night. There is great enthusiasm on all sides.

The nomination of General Asa S. Bushnell is regarded by many as a victory for the Foraker men. The Foraker men concentrated on Bushnell, while the other forces were somewhat divided. Ex-Governor Foraker, though complimenting other candidates in his speeches, was understood to be working for Bushnell, while Sherman, Foster and other leaders opposed the favorite. Hoyt and Nash were on the ground, while Gen. Bushnell remained at home in Springfield.

Captain Danford and Representative Heinlein are in charge of the Archer boom for treasurer of state. They have the active and earnest assistance of the Belmont county hustlers, Nichols, Gordon, Hollingsworth, Hunt, McMillan, Lewis, Hanlon, Smith, Wellons, the three Sedwick brothers, Labor Commissioner Lewis, Bentley, Blackburn, Armstrong, Emerson, George Hawkins, Keppers and a respectful scattering of friends from other parts of the state.

Colonel Poorman is not moving with the Archer forces. Campbell is his choice. The Archer men are not claiming the earth. Archer himself says he can't tell where he stands. C. N. H.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Opening Session of the Convention. Senator Sherman's Keynote Speech. Many Contests for the Seats.

ZANESVILLE, O., May 28.—The Republican state convention was called to order here to-day promptly at 4 p. m. by Colonel Joseph C. Bonner, chairman of the state committee. A half hour previous the hall was packed to its full capacity of 5,000, and a larger number was unable to gain admittance. Senator Sherman was given a stirring ovation when he was escorted into the hall by Congressman Van Voorhis and Judge (ranger). Ex-Secretary Foster, members of Congress, several candidates and others were cheered as they entered, so that Chairman Bonner had to rap hard for order previous to the prayer of Rev. Samuel G. Addison, of Toledo.

Among the working delegates were Herman G. Dennison, son of the war governor, and Harry Garfield, son of the martyred President. On the platform were Judges West, Lawrence, Baldwin and a large number of leading Republicans. When Judge West, who was the Republican candidate for governor in 1877, was being escorted to the platform, Senator Sherman came down to greet him and the scene occasioned a marked demonstration. While Chairman Bonner was eloquently congratulating the Republicans on the result of the last Ohio election, and forecasting another triumph for next November, ex-Governor Foraker entered the hall and a very boisterous demonstration followed his appearance. After Chairman Bonner had made repeated efforts to secure order and proceed with his introductory remarks, ex-Governor Foraker came to the front of the platform and quieted them.

Even after his appeal it was with great difficulty that Colonel Bonner cut short his remarks and introduced to the demonstrative assemblage Senator John Sherman as the temporary chairman. Senator Sherman met the demonstration at first with a remark that he hoped to see the Republicans of Ohio keep up such a pitch of enthusiasm till the next November election.

The senator soon commanded the closest attention and spoke as follows:

MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over this great convention. You have met to designate the next governor of the state of Ohio. You have a good many candidates before you, but each

of them is worthy of the highest honor you can confer. You have the assurance that whoever you may nominate will have the hearty support of all the candidates and of each member of the convention. You have also to select several of the chief executive officers of the state. I need not impress upon you the importance of selecting those who will honestly and faithfully perform the duties assigned them.

You have a still higher duty, to announce the principles and the policy of the Republican party in the state of Ohio and in the United States. What you say here will have an important influence beyond the limits of your state, for the intelligent action of the Republicans of Ohio will, as in the past, indicate the opinions of Republicans of all parts of the United States. We of a common faith and creed, act together on great matters on principle, on small matters for discipline. The primary and fundamental sentiment of the Republican party is love for our country, our whole country. We are for the union, one and indivisible, now and forever. The Republicans of Ohio are not provincial, but national.

THEN AND NOW.

This is our corner-stone, planted in the first Republican convention in Ohio in 1855. We stood by it in the storms of war when Lincoln was our standard bearer. Our soldiers fought for it under Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. The soldiers of Ohio carried our flag in every great battle of the war for the preservation of the Union. Other patriotic citizens and soldiers were equally deserving of honor and praise, but they could not carry their party with them. When Grant was in the Wilderness and Sherman was before Atlanta, a great party declared the war a failure. Once made it a success. When the war was over we did not treat our enemies as conquered subjects but as erring brethren. We invited them back into the Union with unbridled powers, prescribing only one condition, that there should be no slaves in our country. We now meet them and greet them as friends, and turning our backs on dead issues, we congratulate them in their prosperity, which they did not and could not have in their condition prior to the war.

When the war was over the Republican party developed its civil policy. First of all it declared its purpose to pay every debt or obligation contracted during or since the war, that the public faith should be unblemished. This promise has been performed. In spite of all temptation and the shrieks of the Populists we have discharged every obligation contracted during the war, and especially the highest and most sacred debt to the surviving soldiers of the war, their widows and orphans. The pension roll is a roll of honor, higher in amount than any pension roll ever before provided by any nation. While the Republican party is in power it will only be diminished by the death of pensioners, a fate that awaits us all.

PROTECTION.

We are in favor of a protective tariff. We had such a tariff. While it was in force we had prosperity, good times and money plenty. We had so diversified our domestic industries that American labor and American capital supplied nearly all the wants of the American people. We prefer to tax foreign production rather than our own. We believe that the policy of protection should be extended to all production impartially, to labor on the farm as well as in the workshop. We are opposed to the Democratic policy of protecting woolen manufacturers and admitting wool free of duty. We denounce a scheme of taxation which annually increases the public debt more than \$50,000,000. This is the result of Democratic ascendancy. The tariff law of the last Congress is partly a copy of the McKinley law and generally a failure. All that is good of it was taken from the McKinley tariff, and the rest of it is confessedly a hotchpotch. The supreme court has already disposed of part of it.

All the productions of the south, from peanut to whiskey, are carefully protected, while the duties on the great staple industries of the north are largely reduced and on some articles, like wool, are entirely repealed. We demand a reform in the tariff, not to promote sectional interests, but to secure ample revenue and impartial protection to domestic industries. This we can have only by the election of a Republican President. We want a change, and for this change we will have the hearty support of a large portion of the Democratic party.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

We are in favor of a sound national currency always redeemable in coin. All forms of money should be of equal purchasing power. For fourteen years after the resumption of specie payments, while the Republican party was in power, we had such a currency. We had gold, silver and paper money, all bearing the stamp and sanction of the United States, of unquestionable credit and of equal value, passing current not only within the United States, but in all parts of the commercial world.

Both gold and silver are indispensable for use in the various wants of mankind. Gold is now, and has been for ages, the chief measure of value in international commerce and the larger transactions of domestic exchanges. Silver from its bulk and weight, is not available for large payments, either at home or abroad, but it is indispensable in the minor wants of mankind. Gold, from its greatly superior value, cannot be utilized for such purposes. Therefore it is that both metals have been coined into money at a fixed ratio. The enormous increase of the production of silver in the United States, Mexico and Australia has disturbed this ratio and has lowered the market value of silver precisely as a like increase of production has lowered the price of other commodities. It is a universal law that price or value is measured by quantity. Under the conditions the rational and proper course would be a change of ratio, but this can only be effective as to these two metals by a concert of action among commercial nations. Until this can be accomplished the only logical way is for each nation to coin both metals and maintain the coinage of the cheaper metal at par by limitation of amount, and redemption when in excess of the demand for it.

THE TRUE POLICY.

Such is now the policy of the United States and of every great commercial nation, including every country in Europe. Other nations adopt the silver standard alone, not from choice but from poverty. I believe that the policy of the United States, adopted in 1853, of coining fractional silver coins in limited quantities from silver, bullion purchased at market price and making them legal tender for small sums is the only way to preserve the parity of gold and silver coins at a fixed ratio. This is properly called bimetallic money. I hope and believe that the common interests of commercial nations will lead them, through an international commission, to either adopt a new ratio based on market value of the metals, or to coin them and maintain them, as we do, at their present ratio.

The policy now urged by the producers of silver and by men who wish to pay their debts in cheaper money than they promised to pay, is the free coinage of silver. This means the single standard of silver and the demonetization of gold. This is the only monometallic system. It is the degradation of our dollar to fifty cents. If applied to our national bonds it is a repudiation of one-half of the public debt. It is the repudiation of one-half of all debts. It contains no favors on productions of any kind, whether of the farm, the workshop or the mint, for if they get nominally more dollars for their productions their additional dollars would have only one-half the purchasing power of the gold dollars.

The great hardship of this policy would fall upon working men, skilled or unskilled, whose daily wages, measured by the present standard, is higher than in any country of the world. Their wages will purchase more of the necessities of life than the wages paid for similar labor anywhere outside of the United States. It is a false pretense that the cheapening of money will be beneficial to them.

REPUBLICANS THE REAL BI-METALLISTS.

The Republican party in its national platform of 1892 demanded good money of equal purchasing power, whether coined of silver or gold or composed of United States notes and national bank notes, based upon the credit of the United States, maintained at par with coin. This is the bi-metallic policy. Here we stand to-day. I hope and trust there we will stand forever. We will seek the co-operation of all nations and of all parties in maintaining the parity of gold and silver coined. If they will not co-operate with us in this policy, the Republican party can, and I hope, will do it alone. Good money and plenty of it is important to all our people as equality of rights and privileges.

Let us then, with a firm reliance upon the principles, policy and wisdom of the great party to which we belong, nominate our candidate and declare our platform, and then make our appeal to the intelligence of the people of Ohio. In all the great issues made in the last forty years the Republican party of Ohio has had the courage to propose and to do what is right. Let us now follow in the same pathway, and we will not only elect a Republican governor and state officers, but also another Republican senator, and I hope a President of the United States from the state of Ohio.

CONTESTS FOR SEATS.

At the conclusion of the senator's speech the twenty-one congressional districts were called for members of the committee and other positions, when it was found that there were contests for seats, especially in the Toledo and Springfield districts.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed, and afterward organized with ex-Secretary Charles Foster as chairman: T. W. Graydon, J. H. Bromwell, R. M. Nevin, D. L. Gaskill, R. B. Heller, G. W. Hulick, G. C. Rawlins, J. L. Conover, J. K. Richards, Charles H. Grosvenor, Henry C. Taylor, W. S. Kerr, H. C. Van Voorhis, Lorenzo Danford, A. C. McClure, R. W. Taylor, S. A. Northway, J. B. Burrows and H. G. Wilder, with C. P. Gridlin's place contested by J. M. Ashley.

On motion of Gen. A. C. Hurst the convention adjourned to 8 p. m.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

On re-assembling, the temporary organization was made permanent. The contested delegations from the Toledo and Springfield districts were not seated. With a corresponding number of speeches, the following names were presented to the convention for the nomination for governor: J. W. Barger, J. Warren Keifer, J. H. Hoyt, George K. Nash, Robert M. Nevin, A. L. Harris and E. W. Poe.

General Bushnell's name was not presented by any speaker. There were 827 delegates in the convention, 414 being necessary to a choice. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Bushnell, 58; Barger, 88; Harris, 56; Hoyt, 173; Keifer, 74; Nevin, 69; Poe, 146.

The second ballot resulted: Bushnell, 83; Barger, 83; Harris, 44; Hoyt, 169; Keifer, 63; Nash, 169; Nevin, 81; Poe, 133.

The third ballot resulted: Bushnell 159, Barger 80, Harris 27, Hoyt 165, Keifer 40, Nash 191, Nevin 78, Poe 81. The fourth ballot resulted: Bushnell 347, Barger 32, Harris 26, Hoyt 148, Keifer 106, Nash 257, Bushnell now lacking only 67 votes of nomination.

The fifth ballot, 414 being necessary for choice: Bushnell 410, Harris 5, Hoyt 120, Keifer 12, Nash 279.

BUSHNELL NOMINATED.

On the sixth ballot Gen. Asa S. Bushnell was nominated, receiving 509 votes, Nash, 201; Hoyt, 111; necessary for choice, 414.

President Woodmansee, Secretary Miller and other officers of the Republican League of Ohio, together with ex-Governor Foraker, who was sitting on the stage at the time, telegraphed their congratulations to General Bushnell at his home in Springfield. The Clark county delegation from Bushnell's home stood out for General Keifer till the ballot, when it gave each half of its vote. To result of the nomination was received as a great victory for Foraker amid very loud demonstrations.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Following are the resolutions: "The Republicans of Ohio, in state convention assembled, congratulate the people of the country upon the signal victory in the state and congressional elections last fall, assuring a glorious national victory in 1896; and declare as follows:

"I. We re-affirm our adherence to the principles of the Republican party as defined in the national convention in 1892, chief among which are:

"A protective tariff, which restoring American wages and American products, shall prove the highest interests of American laborers and American development, while providing adequate revenue for the use of the government.

"Repealing, which, while seeking and improving the world's markets for our

surplus products, shall not lower or destroy American wages, nor surrender our own markets to foreign commodities which can be produced at home.

"Fair elections, based upon a free ballot and an honest count, the safeguard of American institutions, the true source of public authority.

"Honest money, consisting of gold, silver and paper, every dollar as good as any other dollar, and all backed by the national faith and honor.

"We favor bimetallicism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, or, if that cannot be obtained under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

NOT SHOT.

"2. We denounce the present Democratic administration, whose vicious and vacillating course has brought us distress at home and humiliation abroad.

"It has inaugurated a policy looking toward ultimate free trade, which has deranged business, crippled our industries, distressed our homes and dealt labor a serious blow. With deplorable incompetency it has failed to raise revenue enough to run the government and has had to borrow in less than two years \$162,000,000, mainly to pay ordinary running expenses, selling in secret to favor foreign syndicates the bonds of the government at prices far below their actual value. It has lowered the flag in Hawaii in an un-American attempt to overthrow a republic and restore a monarchy, and, with unpatriotic indifference, has sent British troops to land in Nicaragua, in contemptuous disregard of the Monroe doctrine; by these and similar acts, our country, second in power and dignity to none, has suffered a loss of respect throughout the world.

"We denounce the free wool provision of the present tariff act as an unjust discrimination against an important industry and demand such protection for sheep husbandry as will secure fair prices for American wool.

"We denounce the present administration of the pension bureau for its betrayal of the interests of the Union soldiers, and we pledge anew to the veterans of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

"We endorse the able, honest and business-like administration of Governor William McKinley; we are unqualifiedly in favor of biennial sessions and endorse the action of the last general assembly in returning to the policy of the founders of our state constitution in that regard; we commend the last general assembly for the care and economy of its appropriations, taxing privileges and franchises enjoyed at the hands of the state and thus relieving to that extent the burdens of taxation now resting upon the people.

"Believing the proposed Nicaragua canal is needed for commercial extension and national defense, and that it ought to be constructed and operated by the government of the United States, or under its protection, we commend this project to our representatives in Congress.

FORAKER AND MCKINLEY ENDORSED.

"The election of a Republican legislature in this state next November will enable Ohio to send to the United States senate a Republican colleague to that grand old statesman, John Sherman, who has so long and so ably sustained the honor of Ohio as her representative in that august body. For this honorable place, in the upper house of Congress, the Republicans of this state have but one candidate, and we, their representatives here assembled, give voice to the unanimous selection in naming and recommending as their choice for that position, that grand soldier, peerless orator and patriotic statesman, Joseph B. Foraker.

"The people of Ohio are proud of the character and career of their distinguished friend and citizen, William McKinley. A pure, patriotic, unselfish life of public service has endeared him to the Republicans of the nation, and justly won him a place among the few chosen by popular acclaim for high station and great leadership. Believing him to possess in an eminent degree those rare qualities of broad, wise and patriotic statesmanship which not only fit him for victorious leadership in a great campaign, but for the successful administration after election, we present William McKinley to the Republicans of the nation as a candidate for the nomination for president in 1896; and we pledge him the absolute and unwavering support of Ohio at the next national convention.

"We have heard with great sorrow of the sudden and untimely death of Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, late secretary of state, and we extend to his bereaved family our sympathy and condolence.

Ex-Secretary Charles Foster took the platform at midnight to read the resolutions, but the convention voted to give him leave to print, whereupon the convention adjourned to 9 a. m. to-morrow.

GEN. ASA BUSHNELL

Always a Supporter of Foraker—His Public Record.

General Bushnell was born in Oneida county, N. Y., 1834. In 1854 he removed to Springfield, Ohio, where he was a dry goods clerk, afterwards a bookkeeper. In 1866 he became interested in the firm of Wardner, Bushnell & Glesner, manufacturers of harvesters, and is now the head of that firm and worth several millions. He was a captain in the civil war. He was quartermaster general on Governor Foraker's staff and chairman of the Republican state committee when Foraker was first elected governor in 1885, and when Sherman secured his fifth term as senator.

He became noted in the state by forgoing the forgeries of tally-sheets at the election of 1885. He has always been the political and personal friend of Foraker and has done more than any other man to promote as well as start Foraker in public life. He was a delegate at large to the last Republican national convention at Minneapolis.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair; warmer; increasing southerly winds. For Ohio, fair; warmer; high southerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. S. Shriver, druggist, corner Market and Fort streets.

THE GREAT DEAD.

Death of Secretary Gresham a Shock to the Country.

WASHINGTON FUNERAL SERVICES

Will Occur To-day at the White House—The Remains to be Escorted to the Train by Military—The President's Proclamation—A Day of General Mourning—Telegrams of Sympathy from All Parts of the World. The Diplomatic Corps Takes Informal Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Washington was hardly prepared for the announcement of the death of Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham, which occurred at such a late hour Monday night, and it was not known to the public until read in the morning papers, to-day, for although the fatal termination of the serious illness had been forecasted, there was no general apprehension that the end would come so soon. Flags were lowered to half mast on all public buildings, and many business houses. Official business was for the time laid aside by the higher officers of the government and the members of all official circles, together with prominent people in private life, hastened to the Arlington hotel, where the Greshams have made their home in this city, to leave their cards and messages of condolence.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland called during the morning and were for half an hour with Mrs. Andrews, the daughter of the dead secretary of state, and Mr. Otto Gresham, the son.

The meeting of the diplomatic corps at the British embassy to-night was very fully attended, all of the foreign embassies and legations being represented. Sir Julian Pauncefote, dean of the corps, acted as chairman, and in explaining the purposes of the meeting expressed deep regret at the loss of Mr. Gresham, with whom all of those present were on terms of the closest personal and official intimacy.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Remains Will be Escorted to the Train With Military Honors—The President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The main details of the funeral services over the remains of the late Secretary Gresham were decided upon at a meeting of the cabinet this morning. At the conclusion of the meeting Secretary Lamont made a brief statement of the funeral arrangements. The remains of Secretary Gresham will be taken from the Arlington hotel to the executive mansion to-morrow and placed in the east room, where funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock. They will be conducted by Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal church. Seats will be reserved for the members of the diplomatic corps, the members of the United States supreme court, such senators and members of Congress as may be in the city, and the chiefs of the war and navy departments. At the conclusion of the service the remains will be escorted to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station by all the troops and marines stationed in this city and at Fort Meyer, General Thomas H. Ruger in command. A special train will convey the remains to Chicago, where the interment will take place. The President and all of the members of the cabinet will accompany the remains to their last resting place.

Secretary Carlisle, who will arrive in the city to-day, Secretaries Herbert, Lamont, Smith, Morton, Attorney General Olney and Postmaster General Wilson will act as honorary pall-bearers at the funeral and the body bearers will be a squad of marines from the marine barracks in this city.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The President to-day issued the following:

Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state of the United States, is dead.

The President in making this distressing announcement to his fellow-countrymen speaks from the depths of a personal affliction to remind them that they too have lost a pure and able public servant, a wise and patriotic guardian of all their rights and interests, a manly and loyal American, and a generous and lovable man.

As a suitable expression of national bereavement, I direct that the diplomatic representatives of the United States in all foreign countries display the flags over their embassies and legations at half mast for ten days, that for a like period the flag of the United States be displayed at half mast at all forts and military posts, and at all naval stations and on all vessels of the United States.

I further order that on the day of the funeral, the executive departments in the city of Washington be closed and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half mast.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President, E. F. Uhl, Acting Secretary of State.

[Seal.] Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and nineteenth.

A PLASTER CAST TAKEN.

Sculptor Dunbar at 1 made a plaster cast of Mr. Gresham's head.

In giving directions for the inscription on the coffin plate, Mr. Otto Gresham stated March 17, 1833, as the year of his father's birth and it was so engraved, although the biographies of Mr. Gresham give the year of his birth as 1832.

Hundreds of telegrams of sympathy have been received by Mrs. Gresham to-day, from all parts of the world, from distinguished men in all sections of the United States and from American ministers and others abroad.

At the conclusion of the funeral services, at the executive mansion, the funeral procession, under command of Major General Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., will move in the following order from the executive mansion to the Baltimore & Ohio depot:

more & Ohio depot: Military escort (consisting of all the regular troops and militia in the District of Columbia), Clergy and physicians who attended the deceased.

Pall-bearers and hearse. Relatives of the deceased. Places will be reserved for the President and heads of departments; members of the senate and house of representatives; justices of the supreme court and diplomatic corps.

Secretary Gresham's body will be temporarily deposited in a vault in Oakwood cemetery, Chicago, pending a decision by the family as to the final resting place. This decision was arrived at by the family late in the afternoon.

When the train bearing the funeral party reaches Chicago it will be switched off the main tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to the Illinois Central and run to a station convenient to Oakwood cemetery. A military escort from Fort Sheridan will accompany the remains from the station to the cemetery. The present expectation is that the funeral procession will reach the cemetery at 2 o'clock.

AT CHICAGO.

No Definite Arrangements for the Funeral Yet Made—Body Will Arrive This Morning.

CHICAGO, May 28.—No definite arrangements have been made as yet for the funeral of Secretary Gresham, for the reason that the wishes of the family are not yet fully understood.

U. S. District Attorney John C. Black, will invite all the federal judges, the heads of all the government offices, and Major General Merritt, of the army, to meet with him some time to-morrow to arrange for participation in the funeral services and to receive the President and his cabinet on their arrival in Chicago.

President Dent, of the Chicago Bar Association, has arranged for the calling of a meeting of the bar to express its respect for the memory of Judge Gresham. A special meeting of the city council will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock to take appropriate action upon the death of the late Secretary Gresham.

The announcement in the press dispatches that the remains will arrive with escort in this city Thursday afternoon furnished the impetus for the special call. Mayor Swift desired that the council take the initiative in the matter, and the customary arrangements will be made at the meeting to-morrow afternoon. The adoption of resolutions and the decision for the action of the council as a body will be made at that time. All of to-day the flag over the city hall was at half mast and it is probable that the mayor will order the city hall closed the afternoon of the day set for the funeral.

GRESHAM'S SUCCESSOR.

All Predictions are Merely Speculative. Deliberation will be Used.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—There is considerable speculation by politicians and others outside of the administration as to the successor to Secretary Gresham. Prominent among the names mentioned in this connection are those of Attorney General Olney, Mr. Uhl, the present assistant secretary of state, Senator Gray, of Delaware, Ambassadors Bayard and Elihu, ex-Secretary Whitney and ex-Postmaster General Dickinson. All the proceedings are, however, speculative, as the subject has not been mentioned, much less discussed by the President or anyone in his confidence. The President has thirty days under the law in which to make his selection and those who know him best believe that no appointment will be made without great deliberation. All things considered, it is thought that a choice will not be definitely determined upon for some time.

MR. WILSON'S ESTIMATE

Of the Character of Secretary Gresham. His Conduct of the Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Postmaster General Wilson, in speaking of Secretary Gresham to-day, said:

"To know Judge Gresham was to love him as a man and to admire and respect him as a public servant. When Mr. Blaisell was leaving this department he told me that for all the worries and anxieties and disagreeable experiences of his official life he was richly compensated by having made the acquaintance and enjoyed the friendship of Judge Gresham. I share in the warmth of that feeling. As a man the dead secretary was plain, direct, cordial and high-toned. As secretary of state he was severely laborious and painstaking. Through exceptional difficulties and embarrassments he conducted our foreign affairs with great ability to the honor of the American name and the steady increase of our standing and influence among the nations of the earth, for justice, wisdom and self-respecting devotion to freedom. Few lives have been more fruitful in high, unselfish and solid service to his country."

GRESHAM'S MOTHER.

How She Received the News of His Fatal Illness.

NEW ALBANY, IND., May 28.—"Walt" is dead. "My poor boy is dead," was the exclamation of Mrs. Sarah Rumley, mother of Walter Q. Gresham, when word was conveyed to her of her son's critical illness. About 8 o'clock last night a telegram was received in this city from the secretary of war, Daniel Lamont, stating that Secretary Gresham could not survive the night and requesting that his mother be notified. Mrs. Rumley lives at Lanesville, Harrison county. The hamlet has no railroad or telegraphic communication with the outside world and volunteers were secured to convey the sad news to the aged mother. They reached the old homestead about 10 o'clock and were met by Mrs. Rumley, who instantly understood the purpose of their errand, before they could speak or reassured her. "Walt is dead. My poor boy is dead," moaned the mother, wringing her hands and weeping bitterly in her intense agony and grief. The messengers informed her of the critical illness of her son and thus afforded her slight comfort by conveying the information that her son was not yet dead. The messengers returned to New Albany and upon receipt of the news of the secretary's death another messenger was dispatched to Lanesville. Mrs. Rumley did not receive the news of her son's death until this afternoon.